

But Aglaozonia is not a direct product of germination ; it is a secondary product, always formed from a pro-embryo or small column. Now the column produces normally at its base the creeping thallus of Aglaozonia, and abnormally at its tip a frond of Cutleria (form *Churchiana*). Here are the extremes, Cutleria and Aglaozonia, but the column has a place between, although its structure differs clearly from both. It appears to us to be a necessary and fundamental organ, probably of great importance phylogenetically. In its structure the column resembles greatly those of Myriotrichia and Litosiphon ; it is possible that in teratological conditions it forms reproductive organs, which knowledge would throw strong light upon its affinities. I consider Cutleria, therefore, as a union of three genera, Cutleria proper, Aglaozonia, and the column of some unknown genus.—C. SAUVAGEAU, *University of Dijon, France.*

SOME PLANTS OF NEW MEXICO.

CASTILLEIA CONFUSA × *ACUMINATA*, n. hyb.—Leaves variable, some just as in *C. acuminata*, others on the same plants very narrow, almost linear, as in *C. confusa*; bracts with lateral narrow lobes 3 to 4^{mm} long in the dried plant (1–1.5^{mm} in *acuminata*, at least 4^{mm} in *confusa*); apical parts of bracts delicately tinted with pink (yellow in *acuminata*, bright red in *confusa*); galea 6^{mm} (8^{mm} in *confusa*, hardly 5^{mm} in *acuminata*); plant rather rougher than *acuminata*.

Harvey's Ranch, near Las Vegas, New Mexico, 9600^{ft}, August 22, 1899. (*Wilmatte Porter* and *T. D. A. Cockerell*). This is clearly a hybrid, and was found growing in a meadow along with quantities of *C. confusa* Greene, and *C. acuminata* (Pursh).

SIDALCEA CANDIDA tincta, n. var.—Similar to *S. candida*, but petals suffused with pink toward their ends; anthers before dehiscence bright pink; on dehiscence turning black; pollen white; petals barely emarginate, 12^{mm} long, 10.5 broad; calyx lobes broad at base, narrow at apex, pointed, about 6^{mm} long and 3^{mm} broad at base; cauline leaves a rather light bright green, palmately 5 to 7-parted, or cleft nearly to the base, the divisions about 60^{mm} long and 17^{mm} broad, on the upper leaves entire, on the lower 2 or 3-cleft at the ends; stem light green, shining, glabrous; calyx and peduncles rough and more or less hairy; carpels 8, smooth when ripe, with an upright hairy beak.

Harvey's Ranch, near Las Vegas, N. M., 9600^{ft}, July 25, 1899 (*Flora Beschle*) and August 22, 1899 (*Cockerell*). This is a distinct looking plant, but it represents only a peculiar local tendency, not a separate specific type.

SIDALCEA NEOMEXICANA Gray.—Good material of this, from Las Vegas, N. M., and elsewhere, has the mature carpels strongly reticulated. I thought I had a new species, but it is evidently only *neomexicana*. In the herbarium of the N. M. Agricultural College, Professor E. O. Wooton has specimens showing smooth and reticulated carpels, collected at the same time and place.

*CLEMATIS OCCIDENTALIS*² **albiflora**, n. var. — Sepals white.

Common at Beulah, New Mexico (*W. Porter*; *Cockerell*), where the typical form, with purplish-blue sepals, is rare.

CALOCHORTUS GUNNISONI **perpulcher**, n. var. — Petals larger, 40–42^{mm} long and 45^{mm} broad, pale primrose yellow, a large purple basal spot, irregular purplish bands as in type, transverse gland yellow, about 10^{mm} diameter, the breadth of the petal at this level being 18^{mm}; style blue; stigma pale sea-green, with dark mottling; anthers pale yellow; petals almost white beneath, greenish and finely streaked with dark blue on basal portion; sepals colored like basal half of petals.

Harvey's Ranch, near Las Vegas, N. M., July 25, 1899 (*Flora Beschle*); Beulah, N. M. (*Wilmatte Porter*). This stands out well from the typical *C. Gunnisoni* of Colorado, which grew all round my former place of residence in that state.—T. D. A. COCKERELL, *Mesilla Park, New Mexico*.

² *Atragene occidentalis* Hornem. Hort. Hafn. 520. 1813.